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## GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The present BULLETIN is issued near the close of the academic year in order to include all available nominations for membership. The earlier BULLETINS of the year have contained most of the committee reports and other material awaiting publication. The next BULLETIN will be issued about October 15, and is expected to contain preliminary announcements of the annual meeting. While it has seemed inexpedient to attempt long in advance even to settle the time and place of the meeting in view of war conditions, it is not unlikely that the meeting will be held in connection with that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the place for which has just been changed from Boston to Baltimore. Attention is called in this connection to the brief report from Committee Q on page 6.

Readers of the *Educational Review* may have been puzzled by the reference in the April number to an article by the late Dr. Janeway, said to have been read before the American Association of University Professors. This statement seems to have been based on some misunderstanding, as the paper in question is presumably that presented by Dr. Janeway to the Association of American Universities last November.

The Secretary's office has a considerable supply of reprints of the report of the Special Committee on Academic Freedom in Wartime and invites suggestions from members for their circulation. While the demand for copies may continue for a good while, it is evident that the bulk of the edition should be sent out immediately.

**EMERGENCY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.**—A meeting of the Council was held at the University of Pennsylvania May 17th. The larger matters under discussion were the question of supporting a bill prepared by the Commission of the N. E. A. for the establishment of a department of education, and of measures tending to protect the academic institutions against disintegration by the adoption of a plan for forming cadet organizations.

In connection with discussion of the pending action in various parts of the country for the reduction, or elimination, of instruction in the German language, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The Council recognizes that instruction in the German language has been misused in the past as a means of preserving the foreign quality of Germanic populations in this country and as a means of general German propaganda. The Council believes that activities of this character should be peremptorily suppressed by the state authorities, and that instruction in German has no proper place in the elementary schools.

It is, however, the sense of the Council that public authorities dealing with the question of instruction in the German language in higher schools and colleges should give great weight to the following considerations:

- (1) the fundamental distinction between any language and the ideals and principles held by the nation using it;
- (2) the necessity of understanding national enemies as well as national friends;
- (3) the importance, if only as a matter of national defence, of maintaining the most complete contact with the results of German intellectual activity;
- (4) the advantage of making it possible for future college students to begin the study of German in the high schools;
- (5) the impressive example of our allies—England and France—which for the preceding reasons, and in spite of sufferings incomparably greater than our own, have maintained their instruction in German.

That the Modern Language Association be asked to approve a commission to consider what revision of modern language text-books is desirable with reference to national ideals, and what modifications, if any, in college entrance requirements in modern languages are required by the present emergency.

**ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.**—The Secretary has received the February and March Bulletins of the Association of American Colleges, the latter containing articles of interest on the mobilization of higher education in the United States, with announcement of an interesting plan for scholarships for French girls in American colleges, and a report on college credit for students entering military or naval service from leading universities.

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS.**—A report has also been received from the Eleventh Conference of the National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools, held at New York, March 1, 1918. This has been reprinted in *School and Society* for April 20. It contains a report on marking systems of schools and a discussion of college credit for military service; also the following definition of a college, printed provisionally, for criticism and further discussion:

A "college" is an institution requiring for admission graduation from a standard secondary school, or the equivalent, and offering a four year curriculum leading to the first degree in arts or science, of such character as to qualify for admission to a graduate school of recognized standing.

Such an institution is indicated by the following characteristics:

A minimum requirement for admission of fifteen (15) units of secondary work, not more than two (2) units of conditions being allowed; all special students under twenty-one (21) years of age being required to meet all of the usual requirements for admission; preparatory courses, if any, being distinct in faculty, students, and discipline.

A program of studies having reasonable relation to the resources of the institution.

A curriculum of four years of at least thirty-two (32) weeks each of actual instruction.

Not less than eight (8) departments, each having at least one full-time professor.

A staff, two-thirds of which are of professorial rank, having had at least two (2) years of study in a graduate school of good standing, receiving salaries of approximately two thousand dollars (\$2000) a year, and teaching not more than sixteen (16) hours a week.

A minimum productive endowment, beyond all indebtedness, of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

An annual income of at least forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) a year, at least half of which is expended for instruction.

An expenditure of at least one thousand dollars (\$1,000) a year for laboratory equipment and apparatus, and of at least five hundred dollars (\$500) a year for books and periodicals.

An annual or biennial published report of assets, income, expenditure, faculty, curricula, and student body.

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Other publications recently received by the Secretary's office are Bulletin 1917, No. 55, of the Bureau of Education, Statistics of State Universities and State Colleges for the year ending June 30th, and Bulletin 1918, No. 12, Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications.